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LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of

Third and Jefferson streets.

Rev. Sam Jones having declared for a free ballot and an honest count in Alabama, the Democrats in the South conclude that the brother has gone over to the

It would have been the difference between prosperity and general adversity if there had been a Republican Senate during the second as there was during the first Cleveland term.

One of the Democratic Sugar Trust Senators is reported as saying, "We own Allen; we have bought him with free lumber and free barbed wire." And he is the greatest of the Populist Senators.

The man who seeks to array one portion of the people against another portion because they have a little more money should consider himself a teacher in the primary grade of the school of anarchy.

Perhaps Col. A. L. Conger, of Akron, O., will be surprised when he learns that every one of the 115 delegates from that State to the Republican league convention declared that Governor McKinley is their first choice for President.

Democratic politicians at the Illinois Democtatic State convention estimated the Republican majority at 50,000 in November, which shows that many Democrats realize the odium which a Democratic President and Congress have brought to the party.

Cincinnati has imposed a tax of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of street railways and of \$4 per foot for each car, making \$64 per car. The street railway companies are willing to pay the tax, which indicates that the managers believe that the business is profit-

It will not soothe the chafed sensibilities of "Col." Gil Shanklin and several other Indiana aspirants for the Berlin consulship to learn that the appointee, Mr. De Kay, is the literary editor of the New York Times and the selection of Secretary Lamont.

Policemen don't do things by halves in Lyons. When they arrest, they arrest. Two thousand rioters at one time is pretty good haul. If the courts dispose of them with equal firmness the riotous tendency will receive a wholesome check in the French city.

There should be a severe penalty for those fiends who openly declare their satisfaction because of the massacre of the President of France. The Schwabs and the Mosts should be sent to solitary confinement for approving murders committed to destroy social order.

It has been discovered that many natives of Great Britain, Scotland, etc., are going home now to await better times in this country, taking their savings with them. When the times improve they will come here again, they say, and enter the competition. That does not seem quite the thing.

All of the prattle of the Democratic press about the protection which the Sugar Trust had under the McKinley law will not cause consumers to forget that the McKinley law made sugar nearly 2 cents a pound cheaper, while the action of the Democratic Senate will make it 2 cents

The New York Advertiser takes the mains to explain that the Anarchist and the Socialist are two very different beings. Theoretically they are, but in practice the Socialist, who is one who wants the good things of life without earning them, comes to be an Anarchist when he finds out that he cannot get them.

Editor Singerly, of the Philadelphia Record, has been chosen by his party as the sacrifice it will offer up this year in Pennsylvania. Mr. Singerly, it is understood, has consented to serve as candidate for Governor, and Democratic politicians are rejoiced over the unexpected ease with which they secured a victim. Editor Singerly is an amiable gentleman, and Pennsylvania Republicans are already extending to him their regrets for the overwhelming manner in which they will be compelled to do him up in November.

The new President of France, M. Jean Casimir-Perier, is a man who was born in public life, being the representative of a line of public men who have been conspicuous in that country. His grandfather was a famous premier under Louis while his father was President Thiers's Minister of the Interior. He has been in public life for years and has been the head of the Carnot Ministry. He is a conservative in politics, but is said to be rather more positive than his predecessor. On economic questions he is a protec-

Herr Most, being a pitiful coward, as

his celebrated retreat under the bed proved.

naturally does not wish to talk about the | transfer it from the consumers to the Carnot murder now, but keeps in hiding. A recent issue of his paper, however, urged Anarchists to practice well with the weapons they had chosen, and exclaimed, "Long live the torch and bomb." Justus Schwab does not hesitate to speak out and to justify the murder as retaliation for Carnot's refusal to save Henry and Vaillant. It may be that the American principle of allowing untrammeled liberty of speech to all citizens is the correct one, but there is at least room for a reasonable doubt if it would not be better for the community if swift and severe punishment were inflicted upon the promoters of such murderous doctrines. Malignant ulcers are removed from the human body as the only means of saving it, and the surgeon's knife is regarded as a humane instrument. Why the same wholesome treatment should not be applied to the cancerous excrescences on the body politic has yet to be shown. Schwab, Most and his kind are so venomous that they can only be properly classed with serpents of the field whose very existence is a menace to mankind, and which, by common consent, are exterminated wherever found.

FACTS ABOUT SHEEP AND WOOL.

A correspondent in Gosport writes the Journal as follows:

A Democrat argues that there were more sheep in the United States in the free-trade days, back in the fifties, than at the present time, and that wool commanded a better price under free trade than under protection. Please give statistics regarding numbers, wool clip and prices.

At the outset, let us grasp the fact that since the tariff act of 1816 there has not been general free trade in wool. The cheapest wools, worth 8 or 10 cents a pound, not raised in this country, have been on the free list from time to time. The Walker tariff of 1846, which is called the revenue or free-trade tariff, imposed a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem on all wools, while the revised Walker act of 1857 imposed a duty of 24 per cent. ad valorem on all wools worth over 18 cents a pound. This is the first Congress to put all wool on the free

The number of sheep, as returned by the census, since 1840, was: 1840, 19,300,000; 1850, 21,700,000; 1860, 22,500,000; 1870, 28,500,000; 1880, 35,200,000; 1890, 44,300,000. The highest number was reached in 1884-50,626,626. The tariff act of 1883 reduced the duty on wool, and the number fell to 42,599,079 in 1889. After the passage of the McKinley act in 1890 the number increased to 47,273,533, Jan. 1, 1893, valued at \$125,909,264. Since that date, under the almost certainty of free wool, the number has fallen off to 45,048,017 and the value to \$89,186,110. In 1880, 21,700,-000 sheep yielded 52,576,959 pounds of wool, or a little over 2% pounds per sheep; in 1893, 47,433,553 sheep yielded 303,153,000 pounds of wool, or 62-5 pounds to each sheep.

Since 1850 the price of wool has fallen the world over, due to the enormous expansion of the sheep industry in Australia and South America, where it costs next to nothing for lands and the care of sheep. In 1840 the world's clip of wool was 786,000,000 pounds; in 1860, 1,108,000,000 pounds; in 1880, 1.988,000,000 pounds; in 1887, 2,218,000,000 pounds. That is, more than twice as much wool was put upon the market in 1887 as in 1860. In January, 1852, according to Mauger & Avery's wool circular, the price of fine medium and coarse washed Ohio fleece wool in the Eastern markets was 43, 38 and 34 cents. It was a little higher in 1853 and 1854, and lower in 1855. In 1891 the prices of the same wools, respectively, were 33, 37 and 31 cents. Comparing the prices of foreign wools with those of this country in 1871, 1881 and 1891, as given by trade journals in Liverpool and Philadelphia, the fall has been a little less for American than for foreign wools-ranging from 351/2 to 50 per cent. from 1871 to 1891 in Liverpool to 30% to 42% on American wools in Eastern markets. None but the ill-informed will claim that a tariff of 12 cents a pound will keep the price of wool up to the figure of twenty years ago when the price of all wools has failen an average of over 40 per cent. in the free markets of the world. Excessive production is the cause of the decline I in prices the world over. Until Jan. 1, 1893, the prices of the same grades of raw wools in New York, Boston and Philadelphia were from 9 to 11 cents a pound higher than in London and Liverpool-that is, nearly as much higher as the duty imposed by the McKinley law upon foreign wools. With the certainty of the putting of wool on the free list, and the fact that the goods made of this year's clip would be sold to compete with European goods made of free wool, the prices of raw wools have fallen nearly to the London price.

MORE OF THE SUGAR TRUST.

There seems to be no end to the infamles which the Democratic Senate and administration have perpetrated on behalf of the Sugar Trust. That there might be no check upon the trust's monopoly in refined sugars all of the reciprocal treaties made by the Harrison administration were revoked by special provisions of the Senate bill. Rejecting annexation, the President and Secretary of State, for the sake of doing something, if not to favor the Sugar Trust, renegotiated the treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii, which has been of no account since raw sugars went upon the free list by the McKinley law. Pending the passage of the schedule of the trust, the agents of Claus Spreckels, the representative of the Sugar Trust on the Pacific coast, came to Washington, and, in connection with the representatives of Hawaii, got the old treaty revived, after which it was hastened into the Senate and ratified. And now, in the event the trust's sugar schedule shall become a law imposing a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem upon all raw sugars. Claus Spreckels will be able to import his Hawaiian sugars free of duty to San Francisco. This means a large amount of money for the Sugar Trust, which, if taken from sugar consumers, should go into the treasury. Strange to say, this performance has not attracted much attention thus far. The Cleveland organs are anxious to let the President's and Secretary Gresham's very stupid blunder pass unobserved, while other papers are too much absorbed with current discussions to consider a most remarkable performance which allows Mr. Spreckels, of the Sugar Trust, to import Hawaiian sugar free of duty, add the 40 per cent. duty and

trust's money bags. Truly, it is a great

Washington correspondents say that Secretary Gresham has surprised diplomatic circles by neglecting to call on the French embassy since the assassination of President Carnot. He adds that there has been a continued series of breaks and blunders in the social relations between the government and official foreigners at the capital, "but no one thought he would be so indifferent to common politeness as to neglect to return the French embassador's call on an occasion of this kind."

A Clear-Headed Preacher.

Ministers of the gospel have, as a rule, and for reasons they can best explain, fought a little shy of the Coxey question, but Rev. H. J. Talbot, of New Albany, has shown himself both able and willing to handle it vigorously. Mr. Talbot, who will be remembered in this city as a former pastor of Meridian-street M. E. Church, was roused to righteous indignation by the insolent demands of Kelly's army of tramps and by the disposition of certain weakminded citizens to sympathize with and assist them, and on Sunday last he spoke out in meeting in a way that must have been highly gratifying to all honest and lawabiding hearers. After admitting for the sake of argument all the claims these Coxeyites put forward for themselves, he pointed out that their alleged purpose of influencing legislation is evil because it is influence exerted by a show of force, even if not the force of arms. "And if legislation is so influenced," he said,, "then it is not independent legislation, and when independent legislation dies liberty can't survive. Legislation can be effectively and righteously influenced at the polls; but not by gathered hordes at Washington." In concluding, he said: "It is not known who the men are, nor what they have been, nor what their real object, nor what becomes of money contributed. It looks like tramping under a new phase. There is no motive of patriotism, or humanity, or religion which finds expression in aiding them. Such a company should be ignored if they keep vithin the law, and punished if they vio late it. When our authorities refuse assistance to such a company all good citizens should strengthen their hands."

That he is not uncharitable and unsympathetic is shown by his final utterances: "Thousands of dollars, say I, to maintain the law and protect the interests of our people; multiplied thousands, if need be, until we are all impoverished alike, to feed our hard-working men who are out of work and their families; bread in abundance for the unfortunate stranger who falls by the way among us. But not one dollar to feed a company of intruders foisting themselves upon the community; and not one dollar to carry them forward and saddle them with their demands upon another community."

If all pulpit teachers had joined with the newspapers in thus enjoining common sense upon the public in its treatment of the Coxey movement fewer feebly sentimental people would have felt impelled to lend their aid to the organized gangs of tramps which have preyed upon the country this season, and Coxeyism would have died an earlier death.

When an Indianapolis man goes away from home and kills somebody or otherwise brings himself into uurpleasant notoriety he invariably figures in the outside press as a distinguished citizen. Mr. Fred Hunt, who killed Mrs, Reed in Chicago, appears in the papers of that city as a former prominent resident of this place. Notwithstanding the usual well-known veracity of the Chicago press the fact remains that Mr. Fred Hunt was unknown to a very large majority of the residents here. In fact, it is extremely difficult to discover any one who ever heard of him before. As soon as the Chicago papers learn that his victim, Mrs. Reed, once lived here, they will promptly class her as a "belle"-and perhaps she was.

A bust of Vice President Stevenson has been placed in its niche in the Senate's collection of Vice Presidents. Stevenson may consider himself lucky to be thus perpetuated. Vice Presidents have, unfortunately, few opportunities of impressing their personality upon the public in a way that will cause them to be remembered, and Mr. Cleveland's understudy is more than commonly restricted in this direction. There is really no good reason why the public should charge itself with the recollection of Vice Presidents, but it is probably something of a gratification to the gentlemen themselves to have their busts in a prominent position, where they will occasionally excite inquiry from passing strangers.

That marvelous city which is seen in the sky off the Pacific coast is probably the mirage of the Western boom towns as they were represented to guileless Eastern purchasers of corner lots.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Offered Without Apology. Young Towser was a noble pup. With wind to have and spare; He'd chase a rabbit all day long. And never turn a hare.

A Hard-Times Ad.

"On account of the hard times we have reduced the price of our excellent clotheslines to 10 cents for sixty feet. Gentlemen who are contemplating suicide, as well as those thinking of starting their wives out to do washing to support the family, will do well to give us a call."

A Settled Calm.

"It is going to be pretty tough sledding for me the next few months. I owe so much that it is going to take every cent I can make to pay out."

"That is where I have the best of you. I have quit worrying. I owe so much that I have given up all idea of paying out."

One Instance. "Do you mean to tell me," said the soulful young woman, "that you have never yet met the woman whose presence and touch thrilled your whole being in an utterly indescribable manner?"

"Only once," said the weary young man. "It was when I was in the hands of a woman dentist."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

One of the brightest students of Smith College is a Winnebago Indian girl from

An English paper, the other day, had an appreciative reference to "Farragut, the great confederate admiral." Concerning the statement, widely circulated, that Mr. Moody's royalty on "Gospel Hymns" has amounted to \$1,250,000, William Dodge is authority for the contradiction to the effect that neither Moody nor

Sankey has ever received a cent from the

sales of the book. When the act was passed relieving the Queen of the gruesome necessity of signing death warrants, by a curious oversight no mention was made of the Isle of Man, and the execution of a criminal who committed murder in that part of her Majesty's dominion is the only one which the Queen has sanctioned with her own hand

since the beginning of her reign. A prude in Provincetown, Cape Cod, has a flock of eleven chickens. For one of the roosters she made a pair of trouserettes, with frilled bottoms. The bird appears to think he is in disgrace, because he stands by the hour with his head bent forward gazing dejectedly at his covered legs. He has not been heard to crow since he was

Convinced that his trotting horse Mustapha was suffering from indigestion because he couldn't chew his feed, a Fond du Lac turfman induced a dentist to make a false

set of horse teeth. They were substituted for the natural teeth, which were extracted The experiment has not been a success. Every time Mustapha snorts he drops his teeth in the road, and his owner loses val-

uable time picking them up. Prof. Max Blum, of Berlin, is an expert worker in wax. He recently completed a life-size figure of Bismarck, but through an oversight failed to put in enough "hardening." He was much mortified the next morning to find the Chancellor's ears resting on his shoulders. The nose of the figure had elongated until it reached the waist line, and the finger tips rested on the floor. The Professor has melted Bismarck

down and will recast him. Zalesky, who died in Poland in 1889, left a peculiar will. The envelope which contained the will said: "To be opened after my death." When the envelope was torn off another one was found underneath with the words "To be opened six weeks after the first envelope has been opened." The next envelope bore the inscription, "To be opened in a year." After waiting a year the envelope was opened and found to contain still another which said, "To be opened in two years." And when the will was finally reached it was found that he had bequeathed 100,000 roubles, or half his fortune, to his relatives having the largest number of children, while the other half was to be invested for a hundred years at the end of which time the principal and interest was to be divided among his rela-

PERTINENT TOPICS. J. N. Hurty: "The capitalists who propose to turn the elements of nature to the uses of men for gain would now be lost without the chemist who can make accurate analysis. With the practical tests of the chemist there need be no blind experimenting. Experiments there will be, but there need be no ignorance regarding the elements with which experiments are made. The practical chemist is consulted at every step by the manufacturer, who must know what are the constituents of the materials with which he proposes to work. He no longer experiments with shales to ascertain if they will make the fluxes he needs to reduce ores, but sends samples to the chemist. If chemist had been called to the aid of the tanner forty years ago the country would not be comparatively bare of the hemlock, oak and other barks used in tanning hides into leather. Year after year the great acres of land covered with hemlock were denuded and 80 per cent. of the tanning qualities of the barks were lost. Now the chemist is consulted. The maker of tanning extracts sends a small bottle of his liquids to the chemist for analysis, and that shows him whether he has the or whether something must be added to The chemist can claim the credit all real progress which has been made in making metals like aluminium. The experienced chemist may not be able to present the formulas at once which will make it possible to produce aluminium so that it will be as cheap as iron was years ago, but he can tell an experimenter with the fusible clay whether or not he can make aluminium. A few years ago a man came to this city and said that he had a process that would turn clays into aluminium so that the metal would be as cheap as steel, but when, in a confused manner, he told me the degree of heat he could develop in his furnace, I knew that he had only one-third enough, and that all the money he would spend in experiment would be lost. After a year's efforts he abandoned his experiment, but not till he had wasted considerable money. If he had been well grounded in chemistry he would not have made such a mistake."

A lawyer: "The chief cause of the strong contrasts in the enforcement of the criminal laws of Indiana is that anomoly which makes the jury the judge of the law as well as of the facts or evidence. In civil cases the judge gives the law, but in criminal cases the juror construes the law for himself, and can take the interpretation of a lawyer who is engaged in the case, or he can read the law and interpret it for himself. Being the judge of the law and the maker of the sentence, one man gets three years for defrauding a county out of thousands of dollars as an officer, while another jury gives a man ten years for what is scarcely more than petit larceny. One man can hold out and prevent the death penalty. as was done not long since in a neighboring county, because the jury makes the sen tence. The extortions practiced in criminal cases venued from this to other counties are chargeable to the judges, who, in their desire to please and fee lawyers who have little business, assign a needlessly large number to both sides of the cases, and these fees Marion county has to pay.

A railroad man: "I know most of the members of the Commercial Club who are advocating elevated railway tracks, and I am surprised that so sensible men should be in favor of the project, which every practical railroad man I have heard speak of it condemns as impracticable or impossible, because of cost. There would practically be square miles of elevated track for sidings and switches, to say nothing of the main lines. How could heavy freight be handled without immense cost, when it must be raised fifteen or twenty feet to be loaded? What would become of the factories which now have cars run alongside them to load, when elevated sidings would cost tens and even hundreds of thousands of dollars? Fortune has entered into a calculation of the value of the time lost by those who wait for passing trains, but he seems not to have thought of the cost of square miles of elevated track. Three hours are lost waiting for the passage of street cars where one is wasted in waiting for railroad trains to pass. Will Mr. Mason join in a demand for elevated street-railway

Ex-Alderman Thalman: "We are not running our woolen mill, but we may in September. No one will run woolen mills now except to fill orders. It may be better when a tariff bill shall have been passed, or it is known that the party in power cannot agree upon a bill. It can't be worse than now, and that is some consolation. If the Senate bill passes, mills will start on orders, but no one will ahead and make for the market until he sees how large the imports of woolen goods will be. Wool never was so cheap-i3 cents a pound for a grade I never before paid less than 20 cents for. And even with such low wool, one dare not make goods without orders and pay the present high wages. The duties are reduced 50 cent, and free wool can't begin to make up the difference of the cut, considering the frauds which will be perpetrated under the ad valorem system of duties. Consequently, wages must be cut here to enable the American manufacturer of woolens to compete with the European."

General McGinnis: "'If any man hauls down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.' We all applaud that sentiment. If a miscreant shoots the President of France, why should not the incensed people take his life then and there? Why should not men who should be caught placing bombs upon railroad track be shot, for the reason that a mad dog would be shot? There must be a better enforcement of law for the protection of life and property. It may be necessary to make offenses acts which are not so regarded now. Great danger lurks in the practice of demagogues arraying one element against another and in teaching that those who accumulate property do so by robbing the mass of people. That is a dangerous heresy because it breeds the jealousies and hatreds out of which comes the spirit of lawlessness and anarchy."

Justus C. Adams: "We are making brick from habit more than anything else; about half as many as usual, and at prices which afford no profit. But for the sewer building we should not sell half we do. Better times? 'Hope springs eternal'-isn't that the way it runs? We hope. If we didn't, what would become of us? The man who has a place where he is sure of even a small salary, paid every week, is better off in the long run, and now he is much better off because the employer has to hustle about to get money to pay the employe. I'd like to be such an employe these times.

An assessor: "No property is taxed like the stock of national banks. They have to make a statement of their condition, and that is used as the basis of taxation. The national bank pays twice as much tax as a State bank doing the same business. If all property were assessed as is the national bank the valuation of property in Indiana for taxable purposes would be doubled."

A real-estate man: "I can see no sense in compelling the construction of concrete sidewalks in the suburbs while the sidewalks of some of the principal streets in front of the best paying properties are rough and full of holes. There are sidewalks within two squares of the courthouse which are a disgrace to the city.'

H. C. Adams: "No. sir: no 'short stories' for Sunday readers, no revived and redressed old yarns, no current sayings, no interviews. These are solemn times for a man who is striving to get bread for his family selling stone.

Changes to Be Demanded When the Last Stage Is Reached.

Populist Senators and Mr. Irby Hold a Conference and Decide to Oppose the Sugar and Other Schedules.

THE INCOME TAX DEBATE

Mr. Hill Speaks Again and Offers Several Amendments.

The Senate Votes All Down, but Accepts Two from Aldrich and Vest -Medals for Courageous Hoosiers.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Senators on both sides of the chamber are looking forward with interest to the contests which will take place over certain paragraphs in the tariff bill, which will be called up for consideration when the bfll shall be reported from committee of the whole and taken up in the Senate. There has been a rumor in circulation for the past day or two that Senators Allen and Kyle, the two Populist Senators who have voted with the Democrats on most of the amendments, might make trouble at this stage of the bill. When Senator Kyle was asked to-day about the authenticity of this statement he said that there were some schedules in the bill as passed that he was not satisfied with and would probably seek to have amended when opportunity should offer. He instanced the sugar and woolen schedules, saying that the provisions of the bill as it stands were considered to be too much in the interest of the Sugar Trust. He indicated dissatlsfaction with the rates placed upon woolen goods, which he thought were too high, since wool had been placed on the free list. When asked if failure to secure defeat of his proposed amendment to either of these two schedules would cause him to oppose the final passage of the bill the Senator said he did not desire to express himself on that point, and that his action would then be controlled by a comparison of the merits of the pending bill and the McKinley law. It is understood that Senator Allen has similar views. Rumors of a possibility of defeating the bill have also been in circulation, but no credence is placed in them. The three Populist Senators (Peffer, Al

len and Kyle) and Senator Irby were in conference in the President's room for an hour this afternoon, discussing a programme for concerted action on the tariff bill when it shall be reported to the Senate. It is understood that the sugar schedule was the particular item under discussion, and that while no formal vote was taken or mutual pledge entered into, it was virtually agreed to oppose the sugar schedule as at present fixed, and to direct their especial energies towards defeating the differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on refined sugar. The gentlemen present united in saying that the question of the final vote upon the bill was not entered upon in the conference, and that nothing was done to prevent each of them acting in his individual capacity when that stage of the bill shall be reached. There are also changes in other schedules which the Populist Senators will make an effort to secure. They will ask to have an increase upon certain articles known as luxuries, and will probably ask, among other things, that paintings and statuary be made dutiable. They will also probably ask that the cheaper classes of woolen goods, including woolen cloth and wearing apparel, be admitted free.

The Democrats do not conceal their concern over the fact that Senator Irby entered the caucus. There have been some doubts about his vote on the bill, but the Democratic leaders have recently counted upon his vote, and they say that notwithstanding he participated in to-day's Populist caucus the bill will have his support in the end, if not upon all the items when taken up as such.

THE INCOME TAX.

Many Amendments Offered, but Few Accepted by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Only eleven Senators were in the chamber when Vice President Stevenson rapped for order to day. Twenty minutes were spent awaiting the appearance of a quorum. A bill to amend the act providing for the times and places for holding terms of United States Court in the State of Washington was passed. Then the debate on the incometax provisions of the tariff bill was re- the Secretary of the Treasury, a request sumed. The pending amendment was that of Mr. Allison to exempt corporations, companies and associations having a capital stock of less than \$100,000.

Mr. Hill immediately took the floor. 'The theory of this income tax, he said, was that the income tax from individual investments, unless they exceeded \$4,000, should not be subject to the tax. But no such limitations existed as to corporations. He could see no reason for the distinction. He thought some amendments had been adopted that would give a small corporadividuals.

Mr. Vest, in reply to Mr. Hill, said that under the present system of taxation-the tariff system-the citizens paid taxes upon consumption. It was unjust and unequal. The poor paid practically as much as the rich. Property and incomes, in his opinion, should pay for the protection of the government. Why should taxes be levied not upon the property but upon the wants of the citizens? The \$4,000 exemption to individuals, whether the figure was the correct one or not, was the amount fixed as th cost of living. Corporations consumed nothing; they were entitled to no ex-emption and should have none. Mr. Vest thought the bill was peculiarly just and considerate of corporations. If the rule that applied to individuals was to be applied to corporations, the exemption of \$4,000 should be allowed corporations, large or small.

Mr. Allison modified his amendment so as to exempt corporations whose capital and surplus did not exceed \$100,000, the cost of insurance, etc., of any manufacturing or trading company to be considered in esimating expenses. Mr. Allison, after some discussion, finally decided to withdraw his amendment altogether. Mr. Perkins offered an amendment in

the shape of a proviso, exempting from the operation of the income tax savings banks doing a commercial business whose capital stock is held as a special guarantee fund for the benefit of their depositors. Mr. Harris moved to lay the amendment on the table

Mr. Perkins protested against having the debate on his amendment summarily cut off. "You have no right to do this," said he, appealing to Mr. Harris. "But I will assert the right," replied the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. Perkins thereupon withdrew his amendment, at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich, who said he would offer an amendment covering the same point, exempting savings banks organized on the mutual plan solely for the benefit of the depositors. Mr. Smith offered the amendment of Mr. McPherson to exempt dividends of corporations to individuals not exceeding \$4,000. The amendment was laid on the table-31

Mr. Hill, who desired to speak on amendment, but who was cut off by Mr. Harris's motion, immediately reoffered the amendment reducing the dividends exempt to \$3,000. Mr. Hill's amendment was lost-20 to 3. Mr. Hill modified the amendment so as to exempt dividends not exceeding \$2,000. Defeated-20 to 24.

Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to exclude from the operation of the tax joint stock companies whose members receive as a share of the profits less than \$4,000 each. Mr. Hill again modified his former amendment so as to reduce the exemption to \$1,-000. Lost-23 to 32. Mr. Allison said that all attempts to

eliminate the injustice to small stockholders

in corporations having failed, he would renew the amendment be offered earlier in

the day, fixing a limitation upon the capital stock of companies to be subject to that amount. He modified the amendment, however, so as to exempt corporations having a capital of less than \$80,000 instead of \$100,-000. Lost-24 to 31. Mr. Hoar offered an amendment to exempt stock companies, corporations and as ociations whose incomes do not exceed

Mr. Hill offered an amendment to the end of Section 59 to exempt corporations created by the States which by the terms of their incorporation are required to pay a special tax on their earnings, dividends and franchises to the State other than the general tax. Defeated-25 to 30. Mr. Aldrich offered an amendment to except savings banks organized on the mu-tual plan solely for the benefit of the de-

an amendment, which was agreed to, exempting mutual savings banks conducted for the benefit of depositors in the State of Delaware. Mr. Peffer proposed an amendment, which was lost, to strike out the exemption made in the finance committee's amendment to

Mr. Vest, in the same connection, offered

positors. It was adopted.

Section 62, in case of salaries of State, county and municipal officers. Mr. Hill moved to amend Section 60 to provide for the inspection of accounts of corporations subject to the tax so as to limit the time of inspection to the period between March 1 and Aug. 1. After some further debate, without action on the

amendment of Mr. Hill, the Senate, at 6:20,

LIQUIDS IN THE MAILS.

Postmasters Must See that the Proper Rules Are Observed.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The question of admission of liquids into the mails has proved a source of considerable annoyance to the Postoffice Department. Frequent violations of the section of the postal regulations governing the matter have been reported, and the general superintendent of the railway mail service has issued the following notice to all postmas-

"The postal laws and the regulations prescribe the conditions under which liquids may be admitted to the mails. The provisions should be carefully enforced by all postmasters, who should see that the cases in which such matter is inclosed are watertight and not less than three-sixteenths of an inch thick. An ordinary wooden box with a screw cover does not comply with the provisions of the regulation, and this office has reason to believe that a number of manufacturers in different parts of the country advertise to sell mailing boxes that do not comply with the provision, and nber of such boxes are used Nearly all of the larger firms manufacturing mailing cases have submitted samples to this office for inspection and anproval, and their cases bear a certificate from this office that they conform to the regulations of the Postoffice Department. Postmasters should carefully scrutinize all mailing cases as do not bear such a certificate, to see that they comply fully with the regulations."

MEDALS FOR BRAVERY.

Hoosiers Honored for Storming the Enemy's Works at Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- By direction of the President medals of honor have been awarded to the following persons who were members of the volunteer storming party that made an assault on the enemy's works in the action at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1863: James Henry, sergeant of Company B, One-hunded-and-thirteenth Illinois Infantry, now of Maywoood, Ill.; Ruben Sammley, private Company F, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, now of Greensburg, Ind.; William Toomer, sergeant Company G. One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, now of Chica-go; Frank Halse, private Company G. Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, now of Indianapolis, and Theodore Hyatt, first ser-geant Company D, One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry, now of Lock-

Deadlocks in the House. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The House got into a series of deadlocks to-day over the New Mexico statehood bill. The bone of contention was an amendment originally proposed by Mr. Smith requiring the public schools to teach the English language. Consideration of the bill was not concluded at the hour of adjournment. A telegram from the French government acknowledging the action of Congress relative to the death of President Carnot was laid before the House, also a message from the President transmitting the latest Hawaiian correspondence. A resolution was adopted extending the appropriations for the current fiscal year for thirty days from the 30th inst., as the Senate will not be able to act on any appro-

priation bills before the expiration of the

fiscal year. At 5:10 p. m. the House ad-

Nicaragua Canal Bill Amended. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The House committee on commerce approved to-day the Nicaragua canal bill drawn by the subcommittee and ordered it to be reported to the House. One important amendment to the bill reported by the subcommittee was made by the full committee, giving the government a first lien upon the canal. so that there can be no chance of loss through its guaranty of the bonds. To exactly define the relations between the government and the company another amend ment was inserted, stating that the \$70,000 -000 of stock to the government shall be issued in consideration of the guaranty of bonds by the United states and shall be regarded as fully paid for and nonassess-

Cost of Suppressing Coxeyism. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The Attorneygeneral to-day sent to the Senate, through for a deficiency appropriation of \$50,000, asked for some time ago. This amount, it is estimated, will be required to meet the expenses incurred by the United States marshals and other officers of the Department of Justice in the arrest and punish-ment of Coxeyites in the West, charged with stealing trains over which the government has jurisdiction. The Attorney-general's letter which contains his request shows that the Coxeyite demonstration occurred in fourteen States and two Terri-

Convict-Made Goods,

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The report of the subcommittee to devise a measure to restrict competition by convict-made goods with products of free labor was adopted by the House committee on commerce today, with important amendments. As amended the bill will prohibit the shipment beyond the limits of the State in which it is produced, not only of convict-made goods, but coal, iron ore, marble, lumber and all articles of commerce made ready for market by convict labor.

St. Gaudens's Design Rejected. WASHINGTON, June 27 .- The Secretary of the Treasury to-day rejected the second design submitted by Mr. St. Gaudens for the reverse side of the World's Columbian Exposition medal, and accepted that furnished by Charles F. Barber, an engraver employed in the Philadelphia mint.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, June 27 .- Lieutenant E. W. Howe, Seventeenth Infantry, has been assigned to Franklin and Moore's Hill Colleges as instructor in military science. Lewis L. Jett. a commission merchant, was arrested this afternoon on a warrant sworn out by W. H. Duvall, of Evansville, who charges that Jett failed to make returns for 175 barrels of flour after demand had been made. Jett claims that no fraud

A request for troops, subject to call, has been forwarded by Secretary Smith to the Secretary of War, on the ground that prospecting parties are preparing to overrun the Blackfeet Indian reservation in Mon-

The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$114,167,363, of which \$66,641,871 was gold reserve. Advices from New York stata that \$500,000 in gold was engaged to-day for shipment to-morrow C. Zuchreigle, of Rockport, is still on the ragged edge of despair. For two months he has been making daily trips from the

Capitol to the Treasury Department to receive his commission for inspector of public buildings, always to be told to-morrow-the morrow that never comes. sale of a Newspaper. MEMPHIS, June 27 .- The sale of the Memphis Appeal-Avalanche to W. J. Craw-

ford, president of the Commercial Comclal, was confirmed to-day by Chancellor Beard and United States Judge Hammond. All that now remains to complete the sale is for the clerk and master in chancery to accept the security by the purchaser for the unpaid balance of the purchase

price-\$50,200. The securities will qualify to